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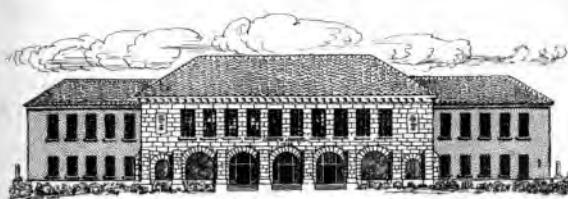
PROC. NAT'L. CONV. OF  
FRIENDS OF EDUCATION,  
HELD IN PHILADELPHIA,  
Oct. 17-19, 1849

This Convention marked  
the beginnings of the  
N.E.A.



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# **PROCEEDINGS**

OF THE

## **NATIONAL CONVENTION**

OF THE

## **FRIENDS OF PUBLIC EDUCATION,**

**HELD IN PHILADELPHIA**

**OCTOBER 17, 18 & 19, 1849.**

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УКАЗАНИЯ СВОДНИКА

C A L L  
FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION  
OF THE  
FRIENDS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

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THE undersigned, deeming that the great cause of **POPULAR EDUCATION** in the United States, may be advanced, and the exertions of its friends strengthened and systematized, by mutual consultation and deliberation, respectfully request the *friends of Common Schools* and of *universal education* throughout the Union, to meet in Convention, at the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 17th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A.M., for the promotion of this paramount interest of our Republican Institutions.

**ALONZO POTTER**, Philadelphia.

**GEORGE M. WHARTON**, President of Board of Controllers of Public Schools, county of Philadelphia.

**JOSEPH R. CHANDLER**, President of the Board of Directors of Girard College, Philadelphia.

**JOHN S. HART**, Principal Central High School, Philadelphia.

**ALFRED E. WRIGHT**, Editor of "Wright's Casket" and "Paper," Philadelphia.

**TOWNSEND HAINES**, State Superintendent of Public Schools of Pennsylvania.

**CHRISTOPHER MORGAN**, State Superintend't of Public Schools of New York.

**Doctor T. F. KING**, State Superintendent of Public Schools of New Jersey.

**HENRY BARNARD**, Commissioner of Public Schools of Rhode Island *ad.*

**SETH P. BEERS**, State Superintendent of Public Schools of Connecticut.

**WILLIAM G. CROSBY**, Secretary of Board of Education, Maine.

**RICHARD S. RUST**, Commissioner of Public Schools, New Hampshire.

**IRA MAYHEW**, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of Michigan.

**SAMUEL GALLOWAY**, State Superintendent of Public Schools, Ohio.

**ROBERT J. BRECKENRIDGE**, Superintendent of Public Schools, Kentucky.

**HORACE MANN**, Massachusetts.

**S. S. RANDALL**, Albany.

**HORACE EATON**, State Superintendent of Public Schools of Vermont.

**H. S. COOLEY**, State Superintendent of Common Schools, Illinois.

**THOMAS H. BENTON, Jr.**, State Sup't of Public Schools, Iowa.

**SALEM TOWN**, New York.

**WILLARD HALL**, Delaware.

**M. D. LEGGETT**, Editor of School Clarion, Ohio.

**ASA D. LORD**, Editor of the Ohio School Journal.

**D. L. SWAIN**, President of the University of North Carolina.

**J. H. INGRAHAM**, Nashville, Tennessee.

**E. LANE**, Sandusky, Ohio.

**A. CHURCH**, President of University, Athens, Georgia.

**M. L. STOEVER**, Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg.

**H. B. UNDERHILL**, Principal Natchez Institute, Mississippi.

**JAMES L. ENOS**, Editor of North Western Educator, Chicago,  
Illinois.

**EDWARD COOPER**, Editor of District School Journal, Albany,  
New York.

**PHILIP LINDSEY**, President of University of Nashville.

**A. D. BACHE**, Superintendent of United States Coast Survey,  
Washington.

**H. W. HEATH**, Maryland College of Teachers.

**JOSIAH HURTY**, Sparta, Ohio.

**R. MORRIS**, Jackson, Mississippi.

**THOMAS ALLEN CLARK**, New Orleans.

1849.

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#### LOCAL COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT.

**JOSEPH R. CHANDLER**, *Chairman.*

**ALFRED E. WRIGHT**, *Secretary.*

James J. Barclay,	William Martin,
George Emlen, Jr.,	John Miller,
Daniel M. Fox,	Mordecai L. Dawson,
Joseph Cowperthwait,	S. S. Randall,
Edward C. Biddle,	J. Engle Negus.



## PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

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The Convention assembled in the Chamber of the Controllers of Public Schools in the City of Philadelphia, October seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, at ten o'clock, A. M., pursaant to the foregoing call, and effected a temporary organization by calling to the Chair,

The Honorable **JOSEPH R. CHANDLER**,  
And Appointing  
**P. PEMBERTON MORRIS, Esq., Secretary.**

On motion of Mr. E. R. Potter, of Rhode Island, the Chair appointed Messrs. E. R. Potter, of Rhode Island, Edward C. Biddle, of Philadelphia, James Briggs, of Ohio, G. F. Thayer, of Massachusetts, and J. B. Burleigh, of Maryland, a Committee to nominate officers.

It was stated, by the Chair, in answer to an inquiry from the floor, that this was a convention of the friends of education, generally, and that all persons interested in the cause, and who desired to take part in the deliberations of the body, were cordially invited to seats in the convention, and requested to place their names on its register.

At the suggestion of Bishop Potter, the Chairman, in the absence of the nominating Committee, made an informal but highly interesting statement of the present condition and progress of the pupils in the Girard College.

The Committee on Nominations nominated as officers of the Convention,

PRESIDENT.

THE HONORABLE HORACE MANN, of Massachusetts.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

JOSEPH HENRY, of Washington City.

JOHN GRISCOM, of New Jersey.

Rev. SAMUEL LEWIS, of Ohio.

The Rt. Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., of Pennsylvania.

GEER B. DUNCAN, of Louisiana.

SECRETARIES.

CHARLES NORTHEND, of Massachusetts.

P. PEMBERTON MORRIS, of Pennsylvania,

S. D. HASTINGS, of Wisconsin.

SOLOMON JENNER, of New York.

And the nominations were unanimously confirmed.

At the request of the President, the Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., opened the Convention with prayer; after which, the President addressed the Convention, as follows:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—

Convinced that I owe the compliment of this position to the State from which I came and to the community among whom I have lived, I accept the honor for them, rather than for myself, and would mingle my thanks with theirs for its bestowment.

Gentlemen—the duty of setting forth the specific purposes of this meeting does not devolve upon me; but there are some benefits to be derived from it, so signal and prominent, as to deserve a passing notice.

I suppose the great proportion of the gentlemen whom I see around me, and whose presence on this occasion I most cordially welcome, to be practical teachers,—men whose daily occupation is in the school-room. But from the fifteen States which are represented here, there are men of another class,—men who fill high and responsible offices in the great work of Public Instruction,—Secretaries of State, who are charged with the interest of Public Education in their respective States, Superintendents of Schools, Secretaries of Boards of Education, and others, to whose hands vast and precious interests have been confided, upon whom the most weighty responsibilities have been cast; and from whose administration, the matured fruits of wisdom are expected. Now all teachers have felt the genial and upholding influences of sympathy, in discharging the duties of the school-room. All have grown wiser while listening to the counsels of experience. The teacher who has met a hundred of his fellow-teachers in a public assembly, and communed with them for days, enlightening his own judgment by the results of their experience, and kindling his own enthusiasm by their fires, goes back to his school-room with the light of a hundred minds in his head, and with the zeal of a hundred bosoms burning in his heart.

Now, if school teachers need this encouragement and assistance in their labors, and can be profited by them, how much more do those high officers need encouragement and assistance upon whom rests the responsibility, not of one school only, but of all the schools in a State. If the vision of the one, in his narrow sphere, needs enlightenment, how much illumination ought to be poured over the vast fields of the other. I see those around me who have been engaged in the great work of organizing systems of education for a State; I see those on whom has devolved the statesman-like duty of projecting plans of improvement for a whole people round them, and for generations after them, where a mistake would bring calamity to the most precious and enduring interests of mankind, and where wisdom and genius would throw forward their light and happiness into coming centuries; and I know I shall have their assent when

I say that no position in human life could impose more anxiety and solicitude and toil upon its possessor, than the perilous position they have occupied. Without guide, without precedent, without counsel, they have had no helpers but in their own fore-thought, fidelity and devotion. How cheering and sustaining to them, must be such opportunities as the present, where the errors of others may become admonitions to them, and the successes of others may be used for their guidance.

Still better is it, when the teachers of schools and the superintendents of schools can meet together, as on the present occasion, and render reciprocal aid in the discharge of their respective duties. At meetings like this, whatever wisdom the country possesses on the subject of education, may be brought into common stock, and by a self-multiplying process, the whole of it may be carried away by each individual. At least, so much of the whole may be carried away by each, as he has capacity to receive.

By a National organization of teachers, great and comprehensive plans may be devised, to whose standard each State may be gradually brought into conformity: for instance, such as relate to the organization of territory into school districts; to the proper age at which children should go to school; or, as the Germans so beautifully express it, when a child is "due to the school;" to the gradation of schools, &c. &c. There are not more than two States in this Union, where the census of the school-going children is taken alike;—where those between the same ages are considered as belonging to the school. When, therefore, one State reports a certain number of children, and another State another number, we cannot compare them, for they have not taken children between the same ages; the result is the same, when they report the number of children who are out of school. Now we want uniformity in these matters, so that we may speak a common language; so that the same terms shall express the same ideas all over the country.

Let me give an illustration of what I mean. Three or four days ago, I was consulted with by a distinguished gentleman connected with the administration of schools, in regard to a School

Register for the schools of a State. One column of the proposed Register was to be appropriated to a classification of the scholars, according to their conduct. It was proposed to enter three degrees of merit or demerit upon the roll. As I came through New York yesterday, I visited that establishment, so honorable to the city, the Free Academy. I there saw a merit-roll consisting of ten degrees. Now, measures and plans, differing from each other like these, exist all over the country, and are found on all subjects, in the different States, and in the different towns and schools in the same State. Now some of these must be better than others. A National association can select the best, and discard the others. Thus we shall have a common language, and not be compelled, as at present, to translate one State dialect into another State dialect, all over the Union.

A similar idea has received the attention of great minds in regard to other subjects. In consequence of the diversity of the standards of weights and measures in different parts of Christendom, some of our greatest statesmen,—Mr. Jefferson, Mr. John Quincy Adams, and others,—have proposed negotiations, by which a common standard could be agreed on for all commercial nations, so that different nations can understand each others' terms, without translation, as the Arabic figures are now understood by all. In regard to our own country, our constitution has made this provision; and how much better it is for us all than if we used a different nomenclature in each of the States. For several years past, the Superintendents of Lunatic Asylums in this country have met together for the purpose, among other things, of defining terms and phrases, and of bringing their tables into conformity with an approved standard, so that wherever their reports are read, they may be intelligible to all on the face of them. Similar suggestions have been made in regard to the various currencies of Europe, the vocabulary of which is now more like a Babel, than befitting civilized communities. On all school subjects we want: first, the best way; and second, the universal adoption of the best way. This broad

principle, however, does not exclude variations to suit the different circumstances of different communities.

These advantages pertain to the head, to our ability to conduct the great work of education, in the wisest manner and to the most beneficial results. But the heart may be as much warmed as the head is instructed. By the communion and the sympathy of assemblies like this, we can not only enlighten the guiding forces of the mind, but we can generate the impulsive forces of the heart. We can not only diffuse new intelligence, but we can excite new enthusiasm. Throughout the whole country, the machinery of education needs to be increased in strength, and worked by a mightier power. In all material interests, we are proverbial as a people for our enterprise. Let us seek for our country the higher honor of becoming proverbial in our regard for moral and spiritual interests. Let us devise systems of education that shall reach every child that is born in the land; and wherever political privileges exist, let the intelligence be imparted and the virtues inculcated, which alone can make those privileges a blessing. Republican institutions are so disgraced and dishonored by ignorance, that they retire before it, and give place to an oligarchical or a monarchical government.

It is but a few weeks since we witnessed the spectacle of three great kingdoms, or countries, vibrating as with one simultaneous thrill, in reference to the fate of a single individual. Four years ago, there went forth from England an adventurous navigator, to make discoveries along the northern shores of this continent, and he went merely to gratify curiosity, and his voyage, however successful, could have conferred no substantial benefit upon the world. The government of Great Britain fitted him out with expensive equipments. He departed under the highest auspices that could be invoked for his success. Thousands cheered him, and sympathized with him, and prayed for him, at his departure. He has gone. He has not returned. Fears are entertained that he never will return, and those fears are fast verging to despair. An appeal was lately made to our

government in his behalf, and one of our highest functionaries answered that appeal with sympathizing words and with encouragements of assistance. Had it not been for the lateness of the season, at the time when our aid was invoked, American vessels would now be on their way to the Arctic Ocean, in search of the lost adventurer.

The Russian government, too, which spreads itself around the Globe, promised the aid of its ships and its resources, to rescue this mariner from the perils of a polar region, and the terrors of an icy death.

Thus the three most powerful Governments in Christendom express their regret and proffer their assistance for the recovery of a single man—Sir John Franklin. And yet, my friends, you cannot pass through one of the great streets of this or any other of the cities of this country; you cannot go through the most secluded town or village in all this broad land, without meeting some juvenile Sir John Franklin, some great man in embryo, more valuable, and of more consequence to futurity, than the one who we fear now lies buried beneath the icebergs of the Arctic Ocean.

All these Sir John Franklins, aye, and Dr. Franklins too, and other names of potential and prospective greatness, who have within them the latent powers, which, in their full development, might bless and regenerate the world, are scattered all over this country; but none of the three great nations of Christendom offers its sympathy or succor, or extends an arm for their deliverance from a fate which is as much worse than to be buried beneath the snows of the Arctic, as moral perdition is more terrible than physical.

Look too, at the condition of our country, and see what need there is of comprehensiveness in our plans and of energy in their administration. We have a higher object than to prepare a system of education for any one locality, or for any one party. To the west, a region spreads out almost interminably—a region to be soon filled, not with savages, but either with Christians, or with men as much worse than savages as Christians are better. On the east, there comes pouring in upon us a new popu-

lation, not of our own production, not of American parentage nor the growth of American institutions. Owing to the marvellous improvements in the art of transportation, the Atlantic Ocean has been narrowed almost to a river's breadth. The western and the eastern continent, by the power of these improvements, lie side by side of each other. Their shores, for thousands of miles, lie like two ships broadside and broadside, and from stem to stern, the emigrant population of Europe is boarding us, tens of thousands in a day. We must provide for them, or we all sink together.

And what are we doing to prepare for the great exigences of the future, which the Providence of God seems to have placed in our hands; and, I speak it with reverence, to have left to our disposal? A responsibility is upon us that we cannot shake off. We cannot escape with the lying plea of Cain, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Let us then be aroused by every consideration that can act upon the mind of a patriot, a philanthropist, or a Christian; and let us give our hands, our heads and our hearts to the great work of human improvement, through the instrumentality of free, common schools. As far as in us lies, let us save from ruin, physical, intellectual and moral, the thousands and hundreds of thousands, aye, the millions and hundreds of millions of the human race, to whom we are bound by the ties of a common nature and of kindred blood, and who, without our assistance, will miserably perish, but with our assistance, may be saved to usefulness and honor, and immortal glory.

On motion of Mr. Henry Barnard, of Connecticut, it was

*Resolved*, That a Committee of five, to be called the Business Committee, be appointed by the Chair to prepare business for the Convention.

The President appointed to be this Committee:

HENRY BARNARD, of Connecticut.

JOHN S. HART, of Pennsylvania.

NATHAN BISHOP, of Rhode Island.

H. H. BARNEY, of Ohio.

THOMAS H. BENTON, Jr., of Iowa.

Letters were presented and read by the Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, from E. M. Stone, of Rhode Island, and Jesse Miller, of Pennsylvania, containing suggestions on various topics.

On motion of Mr. Thayer, of Boston, they were referred to the Business Committee.

Letters from the Hon. John Sergeant, and the Hon. Martin Van Buren, regretting their inability to be present, were also read by Mr. Chandler.

Bishop Potter stated that similar letters had been received from the Hon. John C. Spencer, Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. George Bancroft, and Professor A. D. Bache.

The Business Committee suggested that the sittings of the Convention be held from nine o'clock, A. M., to two o'clock, P. M., and from half-past six o'clock, P. M., to ten o'clock, P. M., during the days of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday; which was agreed to.

The Committee also suggested, that while they were engaged in the preparation of business, the States should be called Alphabetically, for information as to the state of education therein; which was agreed to.

The Committee also requested, that Alfred E. Wright, of Pennsylvania, should be added to their number.

Which was unanimously agreed to.

The States were then called in their order, and reports made by

Morgan J. Rhee, of Delaware.

Henry Barnard, of Connecticut.

Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Iowa.

Greer B. Duncan, of Louisiana.

William R. Creeray, of Maryland.

Jos. Bartlett Burleigh, of Maryland.

Rev. Barnas Sears, of Massachusetts.

G. F. Thayer, do.

Charles Northend, do.

William D. Swan, do.

T. F. King, of New Jersey.

J. N. M'Elligott, of New York.

Invitations were received, inviting the members of the Convention to attend the Musical Exercises of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, and the Girard College, this afternoon at four o'clock,—and, on motion, were accepted. Whereupon, at two o'clock, the Convention adjourned.

The Convention re-assembled at half-past six o'clock, P. M.

The Committee on Business reported the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That in continuing the calling of the States, the remarks of gentlemen from each State be limited to fifteen minutes. Agreed to.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of five be appointed to prepare a Memorial to Congress, asking the establishment of a bureau in the Home Department, for obtaining and publishing annually statistical information in regard to Public Education in the United States.

Made the special order for to-morrow at twelve o'clock, M.  
Also,

*Resolved*, That a Convention of the friends of Popular Education be called to meet in Philadelphia, on the third Wednesday in September, 1850.

2. That a Committee of five be appointed to make arrangements for the meeting of that Convention.

3. That a Committee of three be appointed, to report to that Convention a plan for a permanent national organization of the friends of education.

Made the special order for ten o'clock to-morrow.

The calling of the States was resumed, and statements were made by

Joseph McKeen, of New York.

Rev. Samuel Lewis, of Ohio.

H. H. Barney, of Ohio.

George M. Wharton, of Pennsylvania.

Thomas A. Burrowes, of Pennsylvania.  
 E. R. Potter, of Rhode Island.  
 Nathan Bishop, of Rhode Island.  
 Davies Forbes, of Vermont.  
 O. B. Peirce, of Wisconsin.  
 William J. Warden, of Virginia.  
 Rev. J. N. McJilton, of Maryland.

Mr. Barnard, from the Business Committee, offered the following programme of topics to be considered by the Convention:

**TOPICS FOR CONSIDERATION,**

*Relating to the organization and administration of a system of Public Instruction, adapted to different Sections of the United States.*

1. TERRITORIAL, OR CIVIL SUBDIVISIONS OF THE STATE—Involving the extent to which the District System should be carried, and the modifications of which the same is susceptible.
2. SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE—Including the location, size, modes of ventilation, warming and seating, &c. of buildings intended for educational purposes.
3. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Including the school age of children, and the best modes of securing the regular and punctual attendance of children at school.
4. GRADES OF SCHOOLS—the number and character of each grade.
5. COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—Physical, Intellectual, Moral and Religious, Esthetical, Industrial. Studies.—Books, Apparatus, Methods.
6. TEACHERS—Their Qualifications.—Their Examination and Compensation.—Normal Schools, Teachers' Institutes, Books on the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

7. SUPPORT.—Tax on Property, Tax on Parents, School Fund.
8. SUPERVISION.—State, County, Town.
9. PARENTAL AND PUBLIC INTEREST.
10. SUPPLEMENTARY MEANS.—Library, Lyceum, Lectures.

**The Report of the Committee was accepted.**

A discussion arose as to the proper course to be pursued, which was participated in by Messrs. McCartney, McElligott, Cook, Lewis, Bishop, Barlow, Roberts, Pierce, Emlen, Sears, Swan, McJilton and Dr. Monmonier, pending which, at ten o'clock, the Convention adjourned.

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## **SECOND DAY.**

**THURSDAY OCTOBER 18, 1849.**

**The Convention assembled at half-past nine o'clock, A. M.**

On motion of Mr. Duncan—

*Resolved*, That the Convention will now take up the report of the Business Committee. That the subjects in said report be considered. That it shall then be in order for any member to offer a resolution or resolutions on said subject, which shall be entertained and disposed of as the Committee may direct, and that any rule inconsistent with this order, heretofore adopted, be, and the same is hereby rescinded.

The order of the day for ten o'clock was then called, when Mr. Duncan moved to amend the Report of the Committee, by substituting for the first resolution, the following:—

*Resolved*, That this Convention do now organize into a permanent association, under the name of the "NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION," to meet annually, at such time and place as the Convention, for the time being, shall

order. Which, after discussion by Messrs. Emlen, Barney, Wharton, McJilton, Thayer, Vale, Nathans, McElligott, Dr. Potter, and Dr. Sutherland, was agreed to.

The second resolution was adopted as reported by the Committee.

The third resolution, after amendment, was adopted in the following form:—

*Resolved*, That a Committee of five be appointed, to report to the next Annual Convention a plan for the national organization of the friends of education.

**COMMITTEE.**

The Rt. Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., of Pennsylvania.

Governor D. HAINES, of Hamburg, Essex county, New Jersey.

HENRY BARNARD, of Hartford, Connecticut.

GEORGE M. WHARTON, of Philadelphia.

EDWARD C. BIDDLE, of Philadelphia.

On motion of Mr. Benton—

*Resolved*, That a Committee of one from each State be appointed, with whom the Committee of five may confer.

The Chair appointed as this Committee—

Alabama—Norman Pinney, Mobile.

Arkansas—William B. Butts, Little Rock.

Connecticut—H. Barnard, Hartford.

Delaware—Hon. Willard Hall, Wilmington.

Florida—Hon. Thomas Baltzell, Tallahassee.

Georgia—Rt. Rev. Bishop Elliott, Montpelier.

Illinois—John S. Wright, Chicago.

Iowa—T. H. Benton, Jr., Iowa city.

Indiana—Hon. Amory Kinney, Terre Haute.

Kentucky—Robert J. Breckenridge, Lexington.

Louisiana—Joshua Baldwin.

Maryland—J. H. Latrobe, Baltimore.

Maine—William G. Crosby, Belfast.

Massachusetts—William B. Fowle, Boston.

Missouri—James L. Minor, Jefferson city.  
 Michigan—Samuel Newberry, Jackson.  
 Mississippi—Judge Thatcher, Natchez.  
 North Carolina—Gov. Moorehead.  
 New Hampshire—Prof. Haddock, Dartmouth.  
 New Jersey—Theodore F. King.  
 New York—Christopher Morgan, Albany.  
 Ohio—Samuel Gallaway, Columbus.  
 Pennsylvania—Thomas H. Burrowes, Lancaster city.  
 Rhode Island—E. R. Potter, Kingston.  
 South Carolina—Judge Huger, Charleston  
 Tennessee—Philip Lindsey, Pres't State Univ'y, Nashville.  
 Texas—Gen. Henderson, San Augustine.  
 Virginia—Gov. Jas. McDowell, Lexington, Rockbridge Co.  
 Vermont—Gov. H. Eaton, Enosburgh.  
 Wisconsin—Rev. A. C. Barry, Racine.  
 Minnesota, (Territory)—Gov. Alexander Ramsey.

On motion of Mr. Wharton,

*Resolved*, That this Convention will meet in the city of Philadelphia on the fourth Wednesday in August, A. D. 1850.

On motion of Mr. Duncan, the topics numbered one and eight, on the programme reported by the Business Committee, were considered together, and, after discussion, the following preamble and resolution were adopted :

*Whereas*, The true principles which ought to regulate the formation of School Districts present a subject of great importance.

*And whereas*, The different civil and territorial divisions which obtain in the different States, add much to the difficulty of fixing such principles.

*And whereas*, It is very desirable that this Convention should be able to define and recommend some rules which ought to regulate the future legislation of states and towns on this subject, and which ought also to be kept in view by the friends of education : Therefore

*Resolved*, That the subject be referred to a committee of five, who shall be authorized to correspond with gentlemen in different parts of the Union, and who shall report the result of their deliberations and correspondence at the next annual meeting.

COMMITTEE.

**HENRY BARNARD**, of Hartford, Connecticut.  
**F. W. SHEARMAN**, of Marshall, Michigan.  
**THOMAS H. BENTON, Jr.**, of Iowa City, Iowa.  
**LEMUEL STEPHENS**, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.  
**DANIEL HOLBROOK**, of Rochester, New York.

Topic No. 2, on the programme of the Business Committee, relating to School Architecture, was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Lewis referred to a committee of three, with instructions to report at the next annual meeting of the Convention.

COMMITTEE.

**JOSEPH HENRY**, of Washington City.  
**GREER B. DUNCAN**, of New Orleans, Louisiana.  
**E. R. POTTER**, of Kingston, Rhode Island.

At twelve o'clock, the order fixed for that hour was called up, and the resolution relating to the Memorial to Congress, after observations by Messrs. Benton, Sutherland and Briggs, was adopted as reported by the Committee.

COMMITTEE.

**HON. JOEL B. SUTHERLAND**, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.  
**REV. SAMUEL LEWIS**, of Cincinnati, Ohio.  
**ALEXANDER DIMITRY**, of New Orleans, Louisiana.  
**THOMAS H. BENTON, Jr.**, of Iowa City, Iowa.  
**REV. J. N. MCJILTON**, of Baltimore, Maryland.

To whom, on motion of Bishop Potter, was added the Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

**Topic No. 3, on the programme from the Business Committee, was taken up, and after discussion by Messrs. Bishop, Vale, Dr. Potter, Messrs. Sears, Pierce, Northend, Thayer, Hamill and Dr. Elder, on motion, was referred to a committee, to report at the next annual meeting of the Convention.**

**COMMITTEE.**

**NATHAN BISHOP, of Providence, Rhode Island.**

**WILLIAM D. SWAN, of Boston, Massachusetts.**

**H. H. BARNEY, of Cincinnati, Ohio.**

**DR. J. F. MONMONIER, of Baltimore, Maryland.**

**DR. WILLIAM ELDER, of Philadelphia, Penna.**

**On motion of Mr. Northend,**

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention the very favorable influences which have attended the establishment of evening schools for adults, render them very desirable auxiliaries in the cause of human improvement, and that we recommend their establishment in all cities and towns where circumstances will permit it; and that a Committee of five be appointed to report to the next annual meeting of the Convention, as fully as may be, on the general subject of evening schools.

**COMMITTEE.**

**JOHN S. HAET, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.**

**CHARLES NORTHEND, of Salem, Massachusetts.**

**T. F. KING, of New Jersey.**

**JOSEPH M'KEEN, City of New York.**

**J. J. BARCLAY, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.**

Invitations were received and accepted, to visit the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; the exhibition of the Franklin Institute; the Academy of Fine Arts; the Academy of Natural Sciences, and the Athenæum.

Wherupon, at two o'clock, the Convention adjourned.

## EVENING SESSION.

The Convention assembled at half-past six o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. Hart, from the Business Committee,

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to Mr. Alfred E. Wright, for his untiring efforts in inducing delegates to attend this Convention.

Professor Joseph Henry of the Smithsonian Institute, one of the Vice Presidents, gave an interesting statement as to the present condition and future prospects of that Institution.

On motion of Mr. Duncan,

*Resolved*, That in the presence and co-operation of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, this Convention recognizes with pleasure the important service which that institution may render in the diffusion, as well as increase, of knowledge. And they welcome it as an earnest of the liberal and efficient policy which will characterise the operations of the Regents, and of their enlightened Secretary.

Mr. F. W. Shearman, and the Rev. Samuel Newbury, of Michigan, made communications as to the condition of education in that State.

Mr. T. J. Robertson, from the Normal School, Toronto, Upper Canada, also made a statement to the Convention as to the condition of Public Education in that Province.

Mr. E. C. Biddle, of Philadelphia, was appointed Treasurer of the Convention.

Topic No. 4, Grades of Schools, was taken up, and discussed by Messrs. Hamilton, Bishop, Swan, Thayer, Cook, Dr. Potter, Barnard, Aaron, Dr. Monmonier, Messrs. Burleigh and McElligott, and, on motion, referred to a committee of three, with instructions to report to the next annual meeting of the Convention

## COMMITTEE.

JOHN S. HART, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

SAMUEL AARON, of Norristown.

SOLOMON JENNER, of New York.

Topic No. 5, Course of Instruction, was considered, and, on motion, the subject of phonography was referred to a committee of five, to report to the next annual Convention.

COMMITTEE.

ROBERT PATTERSON, of Philadelphia, Penna.

DR. A. COMSTOCK, do

JAMES C. BOOTH, do

E. WEBSTER, do

CLINTON GILLINGHAM, do

Topic No. 5 was further discussed by Messrs. Hart and Vale, Dr. Gibbons, and Dr. Elder, pending which the Convention adjourned at half-past ten, P. M.

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THIRD DAY.

The Convention assembled at half-past nine o'clock, A. M.

The discussion of Topic No. 5 was resumed by Messrs. Stevens, Griscom, Sears, McElligott and Lewis, when, on motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the subject of moral and religious instruction in schools be referred to a committee of five, to report at the next annual meeting of the Convention.

COMMITTEE.

REV. EMERSON DAVIS, of Westfield, Massachusetts.

DR. JOHN GRISCOM, of Burlington, New Jersey.

G. T. THAYER, of Boston, Massachusetts.

HON. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, of Philadelphia, Penna.

S. S. RANDALL, of Albany, New York.

On motion of Mr. Hart,

*Resolved*, That the whole subject of instruction and training, not heretofore provided for, be referred to a select committee of five, to report at the next annual meeting of the Convention.

## COMMITTEE.

**SAMUEL M. HAMILL**, of Lawrenceville, New Jersey.

**A. T. W. WRIGHT**, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

**LIBERTY HALL**, of Peru, Maine.

**J. N. McELLIGOTT**, of New York City.

**THOS. J. ROBERTSON**, of Toronto, Upper Canada.

On motion,

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a digest of the school systems, and educational statistics of the several States, and report to the next Convention.

## COMMITTEE.

**HENRY BARNARD**, of Hartford, Connecticut.

**ALFRED GREENLEAF**, of Brooklyn, New York.

**ALFRED E. WRIGHT**, of Philadelphia, Penna.

On motion of Mr. Hart, from the Business Committee,

*Resolved*, 1st. That in the judgment of this Convention the friends of education in all its departments ought to be enlisted in its deliberations, and that in issuing notices, or an address for the next annual meeting, the invitation shall be so framed as to comprehend both those interested in Common Schools, and those connected with Colleges, Academies, and other institutions.

2nd. That the President of this Convention be requested to prepare on this principle a short address, to be published by the Committee at least three months before the next meeting, urging the attendance of the friends of education throughout the country.

On motion of Mr. Barney,

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention, an enlightened, judicious and efficient supervision of our public schools is among the most essential instrumentalities for improving their condition and extending their usefulness.

On motion to that effect.

The President made a statement to the Convention as to the present condition and value of the Normal Schools of Massachusetts.

Dr. Wright, of the Philadelphia Normal School, made a statement as to the condition of that institution.

Under the resolution to appoint a committee of five to make arrangements for the next annual meeting of the Convention,

The President appointed—

GEORGE EMLEN, Jr., of Philadelphia.

Jos. COWPERTHWAIT, do

P. P. MORRIS, do

A. E. WRIGHT, do

A. T. W. WRIGHT, do

When, at two o'clock, the Convention adjourned.

#### EVENING SESSION.

The Convention assembled at half-past six o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. Duncan,

*Resolved*, That the great and invidious inequality in the compensation paid to male and female teachers for like services, is a subject which claims the immediate and earnest attention of the friends and patrons of education.

*Resolved further*, That in the opinion of this Convention, a just economy in the employment of teachers, of either sex, in any branch of instruction, is not promoted by fixing the rate of compensation at a sum below a just and adequate recompence, and such as will command the best talents of the country in the cause of public instruction.

On motion of Mr. Peirce,

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to report to the next meeting of the Convention, on the relations of ignorance to crime, and the comparative cost of crime and education.

## COMMITTEE.

**O. B. PEIRCE**, of Milwaukie, Wisconsin.  
**Gov. H. EATON**, of Enosbury, Vermont.  
**JOHN S. KETCHUM**, Suffolk county, New York.

Topic No. 6, Teachers, their qualifications. On motion, referred to a committee of three, to report to the next annual Convention.

## COMMITTEE.

**BARNAS SEARS**, of Newton, Massachusetts.  
**A. T. W. WRIGHT**, of Philadelphia, Penna.  
**GEO. R. PERKINS**, of Albany, New York.

Topic No. 7, Support, was considered by the Convention, and, after discussion by Messrs. McJilton, Emlen, Newbury, it was, on motion of Mr. Cooke,

*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed, to report upon the best method of raising the necessary funds for the support of Common Schools, whether by a direct tax upon property, by an assessment upon parents, by a State school fund, or by a combination of two or more of these methods. And also to report how far Common Schools should be supported by legal provisions; and that the said committee include in their report a statement of the cost of public literary instruction in the various States of this Union, and suggest also the best method, in their opinion, of rendering the expenditure of money for educational purposes the most effective.

## COMMITTEE.

**R. L. COOKE**, of Bloomfield, Essex county, New Jersey.  
**HON. JOEL B. SUTHERLAND**, of Philadelphia, Penna.  
**THOMAS P. ATKINSON**, of Virginia.  
**DR. ASA LORD**, of Columbia, Ohio.  
**PLINY E. CHASE**, of Philadelphia, Penna.

Topics Nos. 9 and 10, were considered together ; the Convention was addressed by the Hon. Horace Mann, Dr. Potter, Messrs. Cobb and Barlow, when, on motion these subjects were referred to a committee of five, with instructions to report at the next annual meeting of the Convention.

COMMITTEE.

JAMES B. MINERS, Prof. Law University of Virginia.

DR. JOHN GRISCOM, of Burlington, New Jersey.

REV. D. KEMBALL, of Needham, Massachusetts.

LYMAN COBB, of New York.

JOHN A. WARDEN, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

On motion of Bishop Potter,

*Resolved*, That this Convention has listened with deep interest to the evidence which has been furnished of the successful operation in several States of schools for training teachers, and they recommend to the friends of education in other States to consider the expediency of establishing, within their bounds, institutions of a similar character.

On motion of Mr. Swan,

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Committee of Arrangements for their unwearied exertions in providing for the wants of the Convention ; to the Controllers of the Public Schools of this city for the gratuitous use of their Hall during the sittings of the Convention ; to the Directors of the following institutions, viz: The Girard College ; the Institution for the Blind ; the Institution for the Deaf ; the Franklin Institute ; the Academy of Natural Sciences ; the Academy of Fine Arts ; and the Athenæum, for their several invitations tendered to the members of the Convention to visit their Institutions ; and to the citizens of Philadelphia, for their many acts of kindness during our visit to this city.

The Hon. Joseph R. Chandler arose, and addressed the Convention, as follows :—

**MR. PRESIDENT**,—With your permission I will address to the audience the very few remarks I have to offer. They will be on a subject in which the Convention will all so cordially sympathize that I need not, to reach them, make use of the ordinary form of addressing the chair.

Gentlemen,—As my name was connected with the call of this Convention, and with the arrangements for its accommodation, I feel a freedom, in using the last moment of its appropriated time, to express some feelings on the character, deliberations and order of this Assembly. That in point of numbers it has exceeded our estimation, that in point of character in the members, it has gone beyond our anticipations, we may undoubtedly feel is due to the vast interest which the nation has in the subject which was to be considered, and to the generous devotion of the friends of public schools, and the elevated character of the masters of those schools. The subject of education for the whole (its extent and the means,) has become now of national consequence. And a call to consider measures to erect and elevate the standard of Common School instruction, is an appeal to the patriotism as well as the philanthropy of every portion of the Union. Hence, we have delegates from Louisiana; delegates from Massachusetts; delegates from Iowa; delegates from Maryland; all full of the comprehension of the great subject to be considered, and all able to bring to the consideration an amount of information valuable for its character and encouraging to future exertions.

We may now safely felicitate ourselves upon the universality of the sentiment, that education is a work for public regard, and that the best minds of the country confess that their hopes of the future brilliant destiny of the nation, the equality of rights, and the enlarged general enjoyments of the people rest on the prospect of the establishment and maintainance of Public Schools. The diffusion of practical education—really practical education, that includes a knowledge and full understanding of the ordinary routine of school and academical instruction,—directed, fixed, sanctified by that sound morality which is in-

cluded in the heavenly direction, to "Love God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself."

It is certainly not the least of the favorable auspices of this Convention, that from its opening to this minute, in which it is about to close, it has been honored by the presence, nay, gentlemen, not merely the presence, the marked, fixed, gratifying, encouraging attention and approval of woman. That she should feel professionally as a teacher—naturally as a mother, strongly, purely as a philanthropist, the importance of education and a system to educate, is not surprising; that she should manifest her interest in the means to promote this good, is not only encouraging, but it is in itself a proof that we are right; right in our views, right in our plans, right in this mode of gathering strength and diffusing light.

While the great interest which we feel, and which we know the country has in the subject of education, has called us here, we cannot overlook the fact that much of the propriety, and consequently much of the usefulness of this body, are due to the dignity and gentlemanly courtesy with which the deliberations and discussions of the Convention have been directed by the presiding officer, who to a love and understanding of the great subject to be considered, adds a practical knowledge of Parliamentary usages and art, that suffers digression when it instructs, and checks it when it ceases to be profitable.

Nor ought we to overlook the assistance which the President could call for in the *Vice Presidents* on each side, and the able and efficient labors of the *Secretaries*. Believing that you share with me in a full appreciation of what is due to our officers, I offer for your consideration the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention are eminently due, and are hereby cordially tendered, to the Hon. Horace Mann, for the dignity and urbanity with which he has discharged the duties of presiding officer of this body; and, while this acknowledgment is made of his services here, the Convention recognizes the obligation under which the community at

large rests, to him for his hearty and successful devotion to the cause of universal education.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to the Vice Presidents and Secretaries for their services, faithfully and efficiently rendered.

These resolutions were received by the most enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Chandler continued,

Gentlemen,—And let me add—Ladies, since I discover that those who honored us with their presence, honor the officers with their approval, and share in the enthusiasm of the moment.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It would be supererogatory to put the question upon resolutions thus received ; I decide, then, that by no formal vote, but by heartfelt acclamation, the resolutions are unanimously adopted.

The President addressed the Convention in acknowledgment of the above resolutions, as follows :—

**GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION :—**

The clock is now striking the hour,—the air in this Hall is now waving with its vibrations—at which it has been decided to bring the labors of this Convention to a close. [It had been decided to close the Convention at 10 o'clock, and just as the cheering which followed the vote of thanks ceased, the clock struck ten.] We have been looking for the last three days upon the bright-side of the tapestry ; the dark-side is now turned towards us. The pleasing acquaintances which have been formed, and which can have been to none more pleasing than to myself, must be broken, and we must go away, carrying such good as we can, from the deliberations of this assembly. In parting from you, I cannot forbear to express my warmest ac-

knowledgments for the continual kindness with which you have been pleased to regard the performance of the duties of the chair. You have made all its labors light, and all its difficulties nominal. In parting with you, gentlemen, it is impossible for me to express the feelings of hope, mingled with anxiety, with which I look forward to the consequences of this meeting. We shall separate. We shall go away to move in different and distant spheres. From these narrow walls which now enclose us, we shall find ourselves, at the end of a week, in a dozen different States, east, west, north and south. Shall the influences which have been here concentrated and brought to a focus, be dissipated and lost, when our local proximity to each other is gone; or shall the moral influences which have been here generated, expand themselves over the vast spaces where we shall soon be found, keep themselves vivid and animate, and make the common air electric with their fulness of life? I trust the latter, and that our zeal will not be of the flashy kind, that will evaporate as soon as the exciting cause is withdrawn, but that it will be like the heat of the sun, which, being once kindled, glows on forever.

Gentlemen, this occasion has brought together two classes of men, sufficiently distinguished from each other to be the subjects of a division. May I be permitted to address a few words to each. We have before us the practical teachers,—men who devote themselves to the business of the school-room, who do not exercise a very diffusive influence in a broad sphere, but an intense influence in a narrow sphere—points of strong light thrown upon a small space, rather than wider radiations of a flame that is weakened by its expansion. What are the duties of the school teacher? I have not time to enumerate or define them. I cannot even mention the names in the long catalogue; but I will call your attention to one which comes very near to embracing all. By this one, I mean *thoroughness*, in every thing you teach. Thoroughness—*thoroughness*—and again I say **THOROUGHNESS** is the secret of success. You heard some admirable remarks this morning from a gentleman from Massa-

chusetts, (Mr. Sears,) in which he told us that a child, in learning a single lesson, might get not only an idea of the subject matter of that lesson, but an idea how all lessons should be learned,—a general idea, not only how that subject should be studied, but how all subjects should be studied. A child, in compassing the simplest subject, may get an idea of perfectness, which is the type, or archetype, of all excellence, and this idea may modify the action of his mind through his whole course of life.

Be thorough, therefore, be complete in every thing you do ; leave no enemy in ambush behind you as you march on, to rise up in the rear and assail you. Leave no broken link in the chain you are daily forging. Perfect your work so that when it is subjected to the trials and the experiences of life, it will not be found wanting.

It was within the past year that I saw an account in the public papers of a terrible gale in one of harbors of the Chinese seas. It was one of those *typhoons*, as they are called, which lay prostrate not only the productions of nature, but the structures of man. In this harbor were lying at anchor the vessels of all nations, and among them the United States sloop of war Plymouth. Every vessel broke its cable but one. The tornado tossed them about, and dashed them against each other, and broke them like egg shells. But amidst this terrific scene of destruction, our government vessel held fast to its moorings, and escaped unharmed. Who made the links of that cable, that the strength of the tempest could not rend ? Yes ! *Who made the links of that cable, that the tempest could not rend ?* Who was the workman, *that worked under oath*, and whose work saved property and human life from ruin, otherwise inevitable ? Could that workman have beheld the spectacle, and heard the raging of the elements, and seen the other vessels as they were dashed to pieces, and scattered abroad, while the violence of the tempest wreaked itself upon his own work, in vain, would he not have had the amplest and purest reward for the fidelity of his labor ?

So, in the after periods of your existence, whether it be in this world, or from another world, from which you may be permitted to look back, you may see the consequences of your instruction upon the children whom you have trained. In the crises of business life, where intellectual accuracy leads to immense good, and intellectual mistakes to immense loss, you may see your pupils distinguishing between error and truth, between false reasoning and sound reasoning, leading all who may rely upon them to correct results, establishing the highest reputation for themselves, and for you as well as for themselves, and conferring incalculable good upon the community.

So, if you have been wise and successful in your moral training, you will have prepared them to stand unshaken and unseduced amidst temptations, firm where others are swept away, uncorrupt where others are depraved, unconsumed where others are blasted and perish. You may be able to say that, by the blessing of God, you have helped to do this thing. And will not such a day be a day of more exalted and sublime joy than if you could have looked upon the storm in the eastern seas, and known that it was your handiwork that saved the vessel unharmed amid the wrecks that floated around it? Would not such a sight be a reward great and grand enough to satisfy and fill up any heart, mortal or immortal?

There is another class of men in this meeting,—those who hold important official situations under the State governments, and who are charged with the superintendence of public instruction. Peculiar duties devolve upon them. They, in common with the teachers, have taken upon themselves a great responsibility. When in the course of yesterday's proceedings, a resolution was introduced, proposing to make this a National Convention, with a permanent organization; I confess that, as I sat here in my chair, I felt my joints trembling with emotion, at the idea of the responsibility you were about to assume. Shall this body establish itself as a *National Convention*? Shall we hold ourselves out to this great country as a

source of information and a centre of influence, on one of the most important subjects that can be submitted to the human faculties? Shall we hold ourselves up here in full sun-light, and virtually say to the whole country, come here and fill your urns from our fountains of wisdom? These views came over me with such force, as almost to make me forget where I was, and the duties I had to discharge; for experience has led me to know something of the difficulties of the work. Yet it was the pleasure of the Convention to adopt the resolution; and through the signatures of your officers, you will severally subscribe to that conclusion. You have already authorized a committee to send out this determination, and to proclaim it to the world. Now, by these acts, *you have signed and sealed a bond*. You have obligated yourselves to perform great duties, and you cannot deny or elude this obligation, without a forfeiture of honor and of character. If we fulfil the duties we have assumed, this meeting will prove one of the most important meetings ever held in this country. If we fail in our respective spheres of actions to fulfil these duties, this meeting will be the ridicule and shame of us all. By itself it is a small movement, but we can make it the first in a series that shall move the whole country. It begins here upon the margin of the sea, but we can expand it until it shall cover the continent. However insignificant in itself, it is great by its possibilities. To the eye of the superficial observer, beginnings are always unimportant; but whoever understands the great law of cause and effect, knows that without the feeble beginnings, the grandest results could never have been evolved. He who now visits the northwestern part of the State of New York, to see one of the wonders of the world,—the Falls of Niagara,—may see also a wonder of art not unworthy to be compared with this wonder of nature. He may see a vast Iron Bridge spanning one of the greatest rivers in the world, affording the means of safe transit for any number of men, or any weight of merchandise, and poised high up in the serene air hundreds of feet above the maddened waters below. How was this ponderous structure stretched from abutment to

abutment across the raging flood ? How was it made so strong as to bear the tread of an army, or the momentum of the rushing steam car ? Its beginning was as simple as its termination is grand. A boy's plaything, a kite, was first sent into the air ; to this kite was attached a silken thread, to the thread a cord, to the cord a rope, and to the rope a cable. When the toy fell upon the opposite side, the silken thread drew over the cord, and the cord the rope, and the rope the cable, and the cable, one after another, great bundles, or fascia, of iron wire ; and these being arranged, side by side, and layer upon layer, now constitute a bridge, of such massiveness and cohesion, that the Mighty Genius of the cataract would spend his strength upon it in vain.

Thus, my friends, may great results be educed from small beginnings. Let this first meeting of the National Association of the Friends of Education be like the safe and successful sending of an aerial messenger across the abyss of ignorance and superstition and crime, so that those who come after us may lay the abutments and complete the moral arch that shall carry thousands and millions of our fellow-beings in safety and peace above the gulf of perdition, into whose seething floods they would otherwise have fallen and perished !

At half-past ten o'clock, the Convention adjourned, *sine die*.

## LIST OF DELEGATES

ATTENDING THE

## NATIONAL SCHOOL CONVENTION.

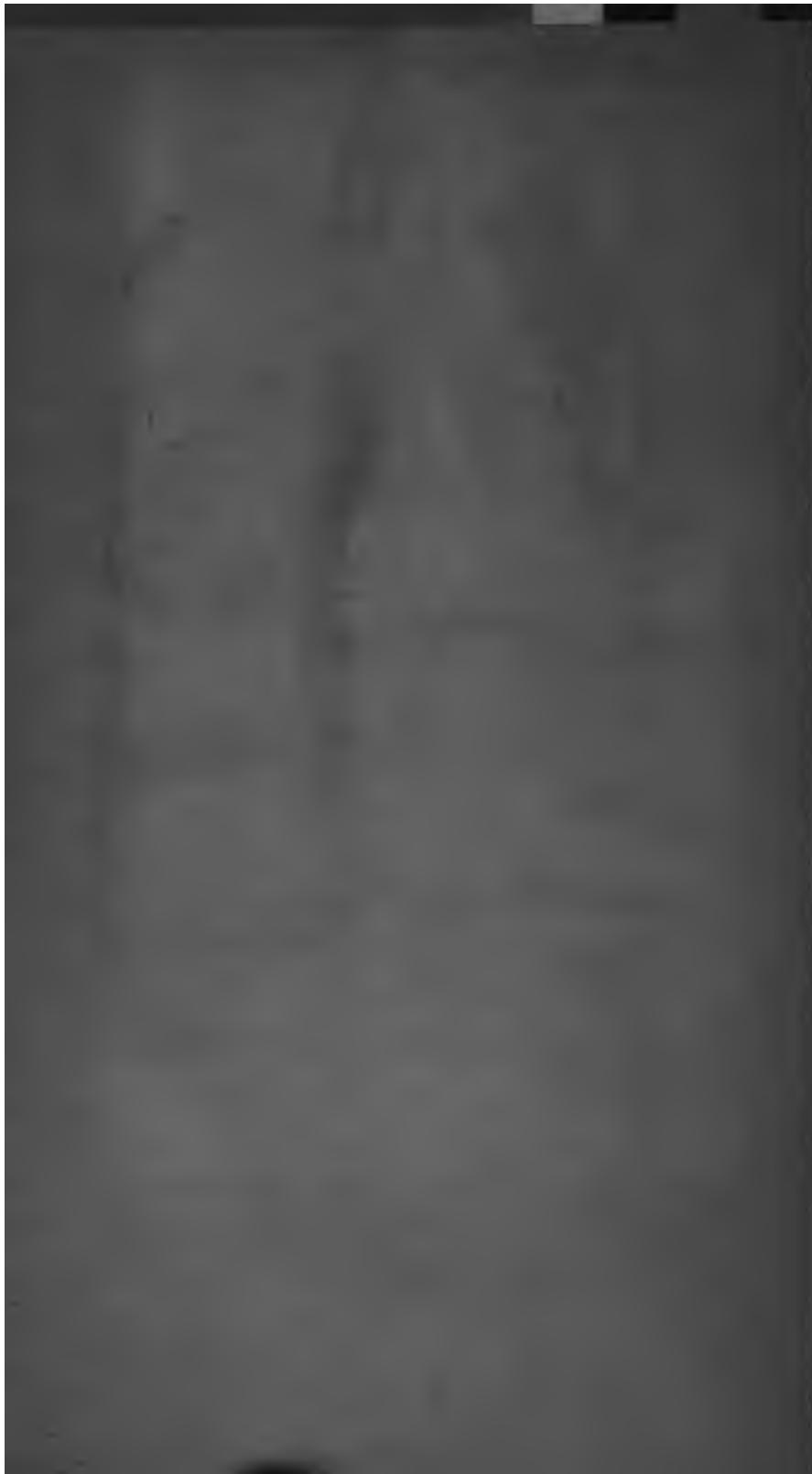
Alonzo Potter, . . . . .	Philadelphia.
Joseph R. Chandler, . . . . .	Do.
John S. Hart, . . . . .	Do.
A. E. Wright, . . . . .	Do.
John Griscom, . . . . .	Burlington, New Jersey.
James J. Barclay, . . . . .	Philadelphia.
Edward C. Biddle, . . . . .	Do.
Arthur Sumner, . . . . .	Boston.
Robert Piggott, . . . . .	Baltimore.
Thomas H. Burrowes, . . . . .	Lancaster.
Joseph M'Keen, . . . . .	New York.
James N. McElligott, . . . . .	26 King street, New York.
Thomas Griffith, . . . . .	Darby, Pennsylvania.
J. A. Rowland, . . . . .	Hopewell Cotton Works, Chester Co., Pa.
J. Engle Negus, . . . . .	Philadelphia.
Charles Leib, M. D., . . . . .	Pottsville, Pa.
George W. Vaughan, . . . . .	Kensington, Philadelphia.
Stephen G. Woodbridge, . . . . .	Perth Amboy, New Jersey.
Isaac J. Peterson, . . . . .	Salem, New Jersey.
J. Cowperthwait, . . . . .	Philadelphia.
Horace Mann, . . . . .	Massachusetts.
James H. McBride, . . . . .	Chester county, Pennsylvania.
David Vickers, . . . . .	Philadelphia.
James C. Booth, . . . . .	Do.
Samuel D. Hastings, . . . . .	Geneva, Wisconsin.
H. Smith Bright, . . . . .	Salem, New Jersey,
Elisha R. Potter, . . . . .	Kingston, Rhode Island.
E. Webster, . . . . .	Philadelphia.
G. T. Thayer, . . . . .	Boston.
Joseph Bartlett Burleigh, . . . . .	Baltimore.
H. W. Heath, . . . . .	Do.
J. G. Moore, . . . . .	Philadelphia.
James A. Kirkpatrick, . . . . .	Do.
Nathan Bishop, . . . . .	Providence, Rhode Island.
Morgan J. Rhees, . . . . .	Wilmington, Delaware.
William S. Hilles, . . . . .	Do. Do.
Benjamin Bannan, . . . . .	Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

William Chapin, . . . . .	Philadelphia.
Orson Kellogg, . . . . .	New York City.
Andrew Barr, . . . . .	Columbus, Ohio.
William P. Creery, . . . . .	Baltimore, Maryland.
George M. Wharton, . . . . .	Philadelphia.
D. C. Lockwood, . . . . .	Do.
John Ludlow, . . . . .	Do.
John Wise, . . . . .	Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
Henry T. Child, . . . . .	Philadelphia.
Charles Northend, . . . . .	Salem, Massachusetts.
Lucian Q. C. Elmer, . . . . .	Bridgetown, New Jersey.
Henry M. Zollickoffer, . . . . .	Philadelphia.
James Hamilton, . . . . .	Carlisle, Pennsylvania.
Oliver B. Peirce, . . . . .	Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
H. McMurtrie, . . . . .	Philadelphia.
Samuel C. Ford, . . . . .	Olney, Philadelphia county.
John S. Ketchum, . . . . .	Suffolk county, New York.
Barnas Sears, . . . . .	West Newton, Massachusetts.
William D. Swan, . . . . .	Boston, Massachusetts.
John A. Warder, . . . . .	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Charles Kughler, . . . . .	Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.
Albert S. Mendenhall, . . . . .	Do. Do. Do.
Samuel Ashmead, . . . . .	Philadelphia.
William Martin, . . . . .	Do.
Benjamin Naylor, . . . . .	Do.
P. F. Morris, . . . . .	Do.
Strange N. Palmer, . . . . .	Pottsville, Pennsylvania.
E. Otis Kendall, . . . . .	Philadelphia.
Solomon Jenner, . . . . .	New York.
A. B. Ivins, . . . . .	Philadelphia.
William C. Chapin, . . . . .	Rhode Island, Post Office, Fall River, Mass.
Clinton Gillingham, . . . . .	Philadelphia.
James C. Fisher, . . . . .	Do.
Conley Plotts, . . . . .	Do.
J. S. Thompson, . . . . .	Swedesborough, New Jersey.
W. D. G. McVey, . . . . .	Philadelphia.
N. Nathan, . . . . .	Philadelphia county.
Lemuel Stephens, . . . . .	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Samuel Lewis, . . . . .	Cincinnati, Ohio.
H. H. Barney, . . . . .	Do. Do.
G. B. Duncan, . . . . .	New Orleans.
James A. Briggs, . . . . .	Cleveland, Ohio.
T. F. King, . . . . .	New Jersey.
Jacob Grim, . . . . .	Philadelphia.
Jacob F. Sides, . . . . .	Byberry, Philadelphia county.
John S. Richards, . . . . .	Reading, Pennsylvania.
J. N. Evans, . . . . .	Do. Do.
A. M. Wiggins, . . . . .	Do. Do.
Joseph Whetham, . . . . .	Philadelphia.
William Vories, . . . . .	Do.
Washington McCartney, . . . . .	Easton, Pennsylvania.
Henry Barnard, . . . . .	Hartford, Connecticut.
James Rhoads, . . . . .	Philadelphia county.
M. A. De Wolfe Howe, . . . . .	Philadelphia.
J. B. Sutherland, . . . . .	Do.
Hiram Corson, . . . . .	Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.
P. A. Browne, . . . . .	Philadelphia.
Francis A. Bregy, . . . . .	Do.
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